MEMOIRS

N.(87)

OF THE

House of *Hanover*;

With some Memorable Passages of the LIVES of the Electors, and several Private Transactions relating to their Interests in

Great-Britain.

To which is added,

A

Genealogical TABLE

OF THAT

Illustrious Family,

brought down to the

PRESENT TIME.

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Memoirs of the Houſe of Hanover.

IT was a very Remarkable Saying of *Henry* VII. when being about to Marry his Eldeſt Daughter to *James* IV. King of *Scotland*, and an Objection was rais'd in Council, *That by ſuch a Marriage the Crown of* England *might Deſcend to the* Scottiſh *Line*: He anſwer'd, *That if any ſuch Thing ſhou'd happen*, England *would loſe nothing thereby; becauſe there won'd not be an Acceſſion of* England *to* Scotland, *but of* Scotland *to* England: *That which is leſs uſually accruing to the Ornament of that which is much the greater*; as Normandy *heretofore came to be under the Power of the* Engliſh, *our Forefathers*: And as that Rich and Fertile Country, Subject to the Houſe of *Hanover*, will likewiſe do by the preſent happy Succeſſion: ſo that contrary to the frivolous Exception of ſome, that we ſhall become Subject to Foreign Cuſtoms and Manners, Foreigners will become Subject to our Cuſtoms, which in one Age will render our Princes of that Extraction entirely *Engliſh* in every Reſpect and we ſhall ſit down with the happy Acquiſition of an ample Country annex'd to the Crown of *England*, and ſleep ſecure for Generations to come, under the Influence and Protection of a Race of Proteſtants, who have a double Claim to their Deſcent from the Blood of *England*.

Some fetch the Deſcent of this Noble and Illuſtrious Houſe from *Accius Nevius*, in the Time of the *Tarquins*, Kings of *Rome*; others from one *Sigebert*, a Noble *Lumbard*; but it is more certainly de-

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duc'd from *Guelphus*, a Man of Note, who liv'd in the Reigns of the Emperors *Henry*, and *Conrad* the Second. This *Guelphus* was Father of *Kunegand*, whose Son *Guelphus* was made Duke of *Bavaria* in the Year 1071.

From hence in a direct Line descended *Henry* Sirnam'd the Lion, Duke of *Bavaria*. This *Henry* was proscrib'd his Dominions, which were given to *Otho*, Count of Schiren and Whittel-Spach, whose Posterity afterwards quietly enjoy'd that Title by the Daughter and Heir of *Henry*, Eldest Son of the proscrib'd *Henry Leo*. This *Henry the Lion* Marry'd *Matilda*, Daughter of *Henry* II. King of *England*, by whose means he obtain'd a Restoration of some Part of his Possessions, as Brunswick and Lunenburgh.

This Henry the Lion, and Matilda, (besides Henry aforesaid, their Eldest Son, whose Daughter and Heir was match'd in the House of Wittel Spatch had Issue *Otho* the 4th, Emperor of *Germany*, *Anno* 1209 and William Duke of Saxony, born at Winchester in *England*; who by Helena, Daughter of Waldemare, King of *Denmark*, was Father of *Otho*, Created Earl of *York*, who assisting his Uncle Waldemare, King of *Denmark*, against the City of *Lubeck*, was taken Prisoner in a Battle near the same Place, and forc'd to renounce his Title of *Saxony* to *Albert* II. Elector of *Saxony* for which his being made Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh* made some Amends.

This *Otho* was succeeded by *Albert* his Son, a Prince of Excellent Qualities, and Father of *Albert* the 2d, Sirnam'd the *Fat*, who at first had only the Principality of *Calemberg*, and the Barony of *Gottingen*, till he had outed his Brother *Henry*, who had [illegible] the rest. *Magnus* his Son, after his Brother *Otho's* Death, obtain'd the Principality of *Brunswick*, and left it to his Son *Magnus* the 3d; Sirnam'd *Torquatus* or *Collard*, whose Marriage was with *Catherine* Daughter of *Waldemare*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom

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whom having other Children, he had only Three that liv'd to be of Age. The Eldeſt was the Emperor *Frederick*, the 2d *Bernard*, who began the particular Branch of the Dukes of *Lunenburgh*, and the 3d *Henry*, who form'd the Horſe of *Wolfenbuttle* and *Calembergh*.

Upon the Death of *Frederick* the Emperor, the Eldeſt of his 3 Sons, who left only two Daughters, the other Two *Bernard* and *Henry*, amicably divided the Principality of *Brunſwick* between them, each reſerving the Arms and Quality of Duke of *Brunſwick* in common to Both. *Bernard* for his ſhare had *Lunenburgh*, and *Henry*, who was call'd Count of *Donyeberg*, had the Country of *Wolfembuttle*.

Bernard enter'd into the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Brunſwick* by Vertue of this Partition, He aſſiſted the Emperor *Sigiſmund* in his Wars againſt the *Turks*, and ſent an Ambaſſador to the Council of *Conſtance*, who had his Seat immediatly after thoſe of the Electors. He was Succeeded by *Frederick* his Son, Sirnam'd *the Juſt*, or *Pious*, whoſe excellent Qualities anſwer'd that of his Name: For after the Death of his Wife *Magdalen*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Elector of *Brandenbourgh*, he put himſelf into a Covent of *Cordeliers*. He Built *Zell*, and reſign'd the Government to his Son *Bernard Anno* 1456.

This *Bernard* follow'd his Fathers Juſt and Peaceable Temper, and dy'd with the Reputation of a Prince, leaving the Succeſſion to his Brother *Otho*, who was one of thoſe that opos'd the Fortune of *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*. He was a Prince of great Valour and Prudence, He eſpous'd *Anne*, Daughter of the Count of *Naſſau*, and was ſucceded by his only Son *Henry*, call'd the Young, being but Three Years Old, at his Father's Death: To this *Henry Luther* wrote, to oblige him to embrace the Reform'd Religion, but he made no Anſwer. He prov'd an excellent Prince, and died at *Paris Anno* 1532 ſuc-

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ceeded by his Son *Erneſtus*, who embrac'd the *Lutheran Religion*, and with great Care and Zeal introduc'd the Reformation into all his Dominions, but did no Violence to the Papiſts. His Marriage was with *Sophia*, Daughter of the Duke of *Macklenbergh*, by whom he had Iſſue among other Children *Otho* his Son and Succeſſor, *Henry* Earl of *Denneberg*, and *William*, Duke of *Zell*, ſo that all of this Name which ſurvive at this Day acknowledge *Erneſtus*. aforeſaid, to be the Founder of theſe Houſes.

Otho ſucceeded his Father, who had but little Eſteem for his Father's Religion, which was *Lutheraniſm*, tho' otherwiſe an excellent Prince and much belov'd, To him ſucceeded *Henry* of *Denneberg*, his Brother, a Wiſe and Prudent Man, Father of that incomparable Prince *Auguſtus*, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Wolfembuttle*, who by his 2d Wife *Dorothia*, Daughter of *Rhodolphus* Prince of *Anhalt*, had Iſſue *Rhodolphus Auguſtus* and *Anthony*, the immediate Poſſeſſors of *Wolembuttle*, tho' the Exerciſe of Covernment has been ſnatch'd from one of them, which terminates this Line.

As to the 3d Son of *Erneſtus*, viz. *William*, Duke of *Lunenbergh* and *Zell*, he was the immediate Founder of another Branch: He Married with *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*, and had Iſſue, among others, *George*, Born *Anno* 1582, and died 1641, leaving by his Marriage with *Anne Eleonora*, Daughter of *Louis* Landgrave of *Heſſe d' Armſtadt*, Four Sons; and One Daughter, who was Married to *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*.

Chriſtian Louis was the Eldeſt, and was Duke of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell*, but died without Iſſue, *Anno* 1665. After whoſe Death great Conteſts happened between *George William* the 2d, and *John Frederick* the 3d Brother, about the Inheritance, at length it came to a Treaty; wherein it was agreed that *George William*, the Eldeſt ſurviving, ſhou'd have for his

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Part the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh* and *Zell* and *John Frederick* the Dutchy of Hanover; keeping in common to all the Three Houses, the Quality of Dukes of Brunswick, with all the Rights of Succession, if any of them shou'd die without Issue.

This *John Frederick*, was a great Favourer of the Popish Religion, and fill'd his Court with People of that Persuasion, yet without infringing the Privileges of his Protestant Subjects. He died *Anno* 1680 without Issue, and was succeeded by his Younger Brother *Ernest Augustus*. Thus was this Serene House of *Brunswick* divided into Three Branches, *viz. Zell Wolfembuttle*, and *Hanover*, whose rare Example of a fraternal Union, and cemented Interests, was the Particular Admiration of *Europe*; but by the Death of *George William*, late Duke of *Zell*. (the Eldest of the 3 Brothers aforesaid.) that of *Hanover* and *Zell* are come to be united, and with the Uniter brings in the Succession in the Protestant-Line from *Elizabeth* of *England*, Eldest Daughter of King *James* I. who was Married to Frederick V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, King of Bohemia, and Duke of Bavaria, whose Issue it may not be improper to shew before we proceed further, for the Satisfaction of the Reader.

The Issue of Elizabeth *of* Great Britain, *and* Frederick *King of* Bohemia, *her Husband, are as follows.*

FRederick *Henry*, eldest Son, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, *&c.* Born the 1st of *January*, 1614. was Crown'd King of *Bohemia*, by those of his Party, and drown'd in *Harlem Mer*, 1629, in the 15th Year of his Age.

Charles-Lodowick Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, &c. 2d Son of *Fredeick* King of *Bohemia*, Born at *Heydelbergh*, *Anno* 1617. was commonly call'd the Palsgrave: At the Age of 14 Years he was convey'd thence into the Countries of Wirtemberg and Brandenbergh, then into Holland, where

at the *Hague*, and the University of *Leyden*, he was Educated in a Princely Manner. At 18 Years of Age he came into *England*, having been some Time before Elected Knight of the Garter. And about two Years after he fought the Battle at *Vlota* in *Westphalia*. But in the Year 1677, passing privately thro' *France*, to take Possession of *Brisac*, then intended to be deliver'd up to him by the Duke of *Saxen-Weymar*, together with the Command of his Army, he was unhappily discover'd, by Cardinal *Richelieu* at *Moulins*, and thence sent back Prisoner to *Bois de Vincennes*; from whence, after Three and Twenty Weeks Imprisonment, he was, by the Mediation of King *Charles* I. (his Uncle) set at Liberty; and in the Year 1643 came into *England*, where he continued till the unfortunate Murder of the King, and the Restitution of the Lower *Palatinate* to him, according to the Famous Treaty of *Munster*, *Anno* 1648; by which he was constrain'd to quit all his Right to the Upper *Palatinate*, and accept of an 8th Electorship, at a Juncture, when the King of *England* (had he not been engag'd at Home in an Impious Rebellion) had been the most considerable of all others at that Treaty, and this Prince, his Nephew, would have had the greatest Advantage there.

This Prince *Lodowick*, Count *Palatine*, married *Charlotte*, Daughter of *William* V. Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, By which Lady, (who died 1680) he had Issue 2 Sons and 1 Daughter, *viz.* *Charles* II. Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Grand Treasurer, and Prince Elector of the Empire, Knight of the Garter, born at *Heydelbergh* the 31st of *March*, *Anno* 1651; who succeeded him, and married *Wilhelmine Ernestine* Daughter of *Frederick* III. and Sister to *Christian* V. Kings of *Denmark*, but deceasing without Issue on the 16th of May 1685, was the last Elector Palatine of this Branch. So that the Electorate descended, and came to Philip-William, late Duke of

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Newbourgh, Count *Palatine* of the Rhine, and Elector, Father of the preſent Elector.

Frederick, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Second Son of the aforeſaid *Charles Lodowick*, born the 7th of *May* 1653. died young.

Charlotte, only Daughter, born the 27th of *May* 1652. and the 25th of *November* 1671. was married to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans* (only Brother to *Lewis* XIV. the preſent French King) to whom ſhe was 2d Wife: ſhe had Iſſue by him Two Sons and one Daughter *viz.* *Alexander Lewis*, (call'd Duke de Valois) born the 2d, of *Jan.* 1673. died an Infant: *Philip* ſecond Son, call'd Duke de *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, born the 2d of *Auguſt* 1674. late Gen. of the French King's Forces in *Spain*: Which *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, hath married *Francis Mary* of *Bourbon*, (call'd *Mdlamoiſelle de Blois*) Natural Daughter of *Lewis* XIV. by the Marchioneſs of *Monteſpan*.

The aforeſaid *Charles Lewis*, Elector, died *Anno* 1680; having had alſo Iſſue by *Louiſa Degenfelt*, Widow of *Chriſtopher Martin*, Baron of *Degenfelt*, who cohabited with him as his Wife, after the Separation between him and his Electreſs, (call'd the *Raugravine*, and died in Childbed of her 14th Child by him, *Anno* 1677, whereof 5 Sons and 3 Daughters ſurviv'd them, *viz.* *Charles Lewis* eldeſt Son, call'd *Raugrave*, born *An.* 1658. who died a Major Gen. in the Venetian Service in the *Morea*, *An.* 1688. *Charles Edward*, ſecond Son, born 1668. died at the Wars againſt *France*, 1691. *Charles Maurice* 3d. Son, born 1670, died at *Hanover* 1702. *Charles Auguſt* 4th Son, born 1702, died young. *Charles Caſimir*, 5th Son, born 1675. was kill'd in a Duel by Count *Singendorf*, 1691. *Charlotte* eldeſt Daughter, call'd *Raugravine*, born 1659; married to *Meinhardt*, now Duke of *Scomberg*, and died at *Kenſington*, *July* 1696, *Louiſa Raugravines* 2d Daughter, born 1661, and *Emilia-Elizabetha*, 3d Daughter, born 1663, are both Living unmarried at the Court of the Elector of *Hanover*.

Rupert Count Palatine, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Knight of the Garter, Third Son of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, *&c.* born at *Prague*, 1619. He had not exceeded the 13th Year of his Age, when with *Henry* then Prince of *Orange*, he marched to the Siege of *Rhineberg*; at 18 years

years of Age, he Commanded a Regiment of Horſe in the *German* Wars, and being taken Priſoner in the Battle of *Vlota* by the Imperialiſts, he continued ſo for three years. But in 1642. he came into *England*, and was Elected Kt. of the Garter; and being look'd upon as a fit Man for Action, was made General of the King's Horſe, had his Victorious Sword crown'd with ſeveral Succeſſes, created Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Duke of *Cumberland*. But the King's Forces, at length being totally diſperſed, he Tranſported himſelf into *France*, and was afterwards made Admiral of ſuch Ships as ſubmitted to King *Charles* 2d. After the happy Reſtauration he Return'd again into *England*, and was inſtall'd Knight of the Garter, and ſworn of the Privy Council. And having ſerv'd as Admiral, both joyntly, and by himſelf, in ſeveral Naval Expeditions againſt the *Dutch*, he gave many ſignal Proofs of his great Courage & Conduct, dying 1682 unmarried; but had Iſſue by Mrs. *Francis Bard*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Henry* Bard, Viſcount *Ballamont* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a Son call'd *Dudly Rupert*. A Gentleman of great Hopes, kill'd in his Youth at the Siege of *Buda*, where he ſerv'd as Volunteer in the Emperor's Army. Alſo *Ruperta*, a Daughter by Mrs. *Margaret Hughes*, married to *Emanuel Scroope How*, Lieutenant General of her Majeſty's Armies, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Serene Houſe of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*, Brother to *Scroope* Lord Viſcount *How* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Maurice, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Knight of the Garter, Fourth Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, born *Anno.* 1620, came over into *England* with his Brother Prince *Rupert*, where, in the Wars of King *Charles* I. his Uncle, againſt his rebellious Subjects, he behav'd himſelf with much Valour and Conduct: He was elected Knight of the Garter, and had the joint Command with his Brother, Prince *Rupert*, of the King's Ships in the *Mediterranean*; but in the Year 1654, commanding ſome Ships for the *Weſt-Indies*, he there unfortunately periſh'd by Shipwreck, not far from the *Caribbee*-Illands, dying unmarried.

Lewis, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine &c.* Fifth Son of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, *&c.* 1632, died when a Year Old.

Edward Count *Palatine*, &c. 6th Son of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague*, 1624, was Knighted by King *Charles* II. at St. *Germains* in *France*, and after the Restauration made Knight of the Garter. This Prince embrac'd the Romish Religion; taking to Wife *Anne de Gonzaga* of *Mantua*, Daughter and Heiress to *Charles* Duke of *Nevers* in *France*; and died at *Paris Anno* 1663 leaving Issue Three Daughters his Heirs.

Benedictar Henrietta-Philippa. 2d Daughter of the beforemention'd *Edward* Count *Palatine*, and *Anne de Gonzaga*, born 1648, married to *John Frederick*, Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*. Brother to *George William*, late Duke of *Zell*, and *Ernest Augustus* late Duke of *Hanover*, and Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, by whom she had the Daughters following, but ne'er a Son. *Anna-Sophia*. Eldest Daughter, born 1670, died an Infant. *Charlotte-Felicitas*, 2d Daughter, born 1671, married to *Reinald* Duke of *Modena* in *Italy*. *Henrietta-Maria-Joseph*, 3d, Daughter, born 1672, died Young; *Wilhelmina-Ameila*, 4th Daughter, born 1673, married to *Joseph* King of the *Romans*, eldest Son of *Leopold*, late Emperor of *Germany*, and now Emperor: By whom she hath had Issue *Maria Josepha-Benedicta*, born 1699. *Leopold Joseph*, &c. Arch-Duke of *Austria*, born 1700, died when a Year old. *Maria Amelia Anna Terresa-Sophia*. 2d Daughter, born 1701.

Louisa-Mary, 3d and youngest Daughter of *Edward* Count *Palatine* and *Anne de Gonzaga*, born 1649, and married to *Charles Theodore* Prince of *Salms*: by whom (dying 1679) she left Issue 1 Son and 3 Daughters. *Lewis Otho*, Prince of *Salms*, born 1774, who Married *Johanna Catherina*, Daughter of *Maurice Henry*, Prince of *Nassau-Hadamar*. *Aloisia*, eldest Daughter, born 1672. *Louisa Appollonia*

Appollonia, 2d Daughter, born 1677, died an Infant. And *Eleanora Christina*, 3d Daughter, born 1678.

Philip Count *Palatine*, *&c.* the 7th Son of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia* and *Elizabeth* of *England*, was born at the *Hague*, *Anno* 1627, and was kill'd in the Battle near St. *Stephens*, 1650, unmarried.

Gustavus, Count *Palatine*, *&c.* the 8th and youngest Son of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, was born at the *Hague*, *Anno* 1632, died unmarried 1641.

Elizabeth, Princess *Palatine*, eldest Daughter of *Frederick* IV. King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter of K. *James* I. was born *Anno* 1618. She was Lady Abbess of *Herwarden* in *Westphalia*, but of the Reformed Religion, and died Abbess thereof, *Anno* 1680.

Louisa-Hollandina, 3d Daughter of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, *&c.* was born at the *Hague*, 1622 and there bred up by her Mother in the Religion of the Church of *England*, but at length embracing the *Romish* Persuasion, she became Lady Abbess of *Maubisson*, at *Ponthoise* near *Paris*, and is there yet living.

Henrietta Third Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, *&c.* was born 1626, and died *Anno* 1651 within Five Months after her Marriage with *Sigismund* Prince of *Transilvania*.

Charlotte, 4th Daughter of *Frederick*, aforesaid, born 1628, died an Infant.

Sophia, 4th and youngest Daughter of *Frederick*, King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* of *England*, (only Daughter of King *James* I.) Electress *Dowager* of *Brunswick Lunenburgh*, to whose Marriage we are now coming in Order.

Ernestus Augustus, the last of the 4 Sons of *Duke George*, and *Anna Eleonora*, Daughter of *Louis* Landgrave of *Hess-Darmstadt*, shewing in his Infancy a strong Inclination to War and Heroick Actions was

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carefully instructed in all Exercises agreeable to a Prince who had his Fortune to make by his Sword. However, after the Peace of Munster happened the Death of Count *Francis* of *Warsinburgh*, the Popish Bishop of *Osnaburgh*. Now by a Solemn Treaty made between the Papists and Protestants it was formerly agreed, that after the Decease of the present Romish Bishop, this Church should be fill'd with a Protestant Bishop, and so continue Alternately for ever: Now the House of *Brunswick*, in Respect of their Merit, their Vicinage, and other Maxims of State, obtain'd the Principal Part of this Great and Rich Bishoprick, and the Election was made in Favour of Prince *Ernestus Augustus*, After that, in the Year 1658, he married *Sophia*, Princess *Palatine*, and his eldest Brother *Christian Louis* dying in 1665, he pretended to a Part of the Succession of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, and when both sides had taken Arms, and engag'd the Crowns of *Spain* and *France* in their Quarrel, the Matter was accommodated by a Treaty, upon Condition that the Succession of *Lunenburg* and *Zell* should continue entire to Duke *George William*, who should be obliged to pay 30000 Crowns *per Annum* to *Ernest Augustus*, upon which all Differences were ended, and the Three Branches of this Illustrious House returned to their former Amity and Unity.

But here it must be observ'd, that *George William*, who was Duke of *Hanover* in 1665, pretended in Quality of the eldest, after the Death of *Christian Louis*, to a Right to Possess, besides his Dutchy of *Hanover*, the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*; but his other Brother not consenting to it, they took up Arms, and afterwards in a Treaty of Pacification it was concluded, that *George William* should remit the Dutchy of *Hanover* into the Possession of *John Frederick*, his 2d Brother, and that after his Death, if he died without Issue Male, as he did, this Dutchy should return into the Possession of *Ernest Augustus*, with the 30000 Crowns before mention'd also.

All Things now Succeeded in Favour of *Ernest Augustus* for his Brother *Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, dying at *Augsburg*, *Anno* 1680, Duke *Ernest* immediately took Possession of that Dutchy, and so for the youngest Prince of Four Brothers, whose Fortune in Respect of his Birth was but in-

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different, became one of the Greateſt, Richeſt, and moſt Conſiderable among the *European* Princes.

Duke *John Frederick* had a Son named *Odoard*, who died before him, and 3 Daughters, *viz. Anna*, *Emilia*, and *Guliametta Benedicta*. He Educated all his Children in the *Romiſh Religion*, which he powerfully Proteſted, not only in the City of *Hanover*, but alſo in his whole Dominions, tho' he alſo carried it fair to the Proteſtants. However, this Introduction of Romiſh Officers into his Court and Country look'd like a hard Task upon his Succeſſor *Ernest Auguſtus*, who is a *Lutheran*, to pleaſe both Parties; yet he carried it ſo Uprightly and Prudently for Thirty Years, while he was Biſhop, that the County of *Oſnabrug*, where the Inhabitants are all Papiſts, were entirely ſatisfied under his Adminiſtration: And ſince he became Duke of *Hanover*, he continued the ſame Prudence and Moderation, Vertues natural to his great Soul, for as on one Side his Brother had almoſt fill'd the Court with Romiſh Officers, and that on the other Part, in Reſpect of the Romiſh Biſhoprick he poſſeſs'd, he was oblig'd by Maxims of State to have Romiſh Officers, as well as Proteſtant Officers, yet he continued all his Time to Govern both Parties with ſo much Prudence that neither of them had Cauſe to complain, but liv'd together under a perfect Quiet and Contentment, with no other Emulation than who ſhou'd render him the beſt Services.

Art and Nature conſpired to enrich this Duke with extraordinary Abilities for Government, which are rarely found among other Princes, *viz.* Decency, Gravity, Experience, Sweetneſs, Prudence and Moderation, Juſtice and Clemency. He had a certain Majeſty becoming a Prince without Affectation: He was well read in Maxims of State, and the Policies and Intereſts of all *Europe*: He was a Courageous and Excellent General, and in one Word, had all the neceſſary Qualifications to cauſe him to be Honoured, Feared and Loved at the ſame Time. This Prince had a great Part in the beſt Wars, wherein he eſpouſed the Publick Good of *Germany* and of other Princes and States intereſted in the Welfare of *Europe*: He made a Principal Figure by his Sword and Conduct in the Confederate Army upon the Rhine; and the States of *Holland* can never

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forget the great Services he did them in the late Wars by his Council, the Succour of his Troops and his own Sword.

He gave Proof to the Venetians, or rather to the whole Unfranchised Christian World, of an extraordinary Zeal and Affection, in sending them a considerable Body of an Army to assist them against the Turks, that threaten'd the Ruin of Christendom; and though he did not command 'em in Person, he went to Venice to assist them with his Advice and Orders, in Obedience to which, his Troops did Wonders in Dalmatia. All Crown'd Heads and States coveted an Alliance with that Great Prince, who, among his other Vertues, was endowed with an Inviolable Fidelity, and always executed what he promis'd; for abounding in good Sense, Foresight, Resolution and Courage, he never engag'd his Word but when he knew himself in Power and Will to perform it. 'Tis true, nothing is more difficult in a Prince than to be always Master of his Word, by Reason of intervening unforeseen Accidents, and therefore they have need of great Prudence and Foresight to accommodate their Interests with the World, and their Consciences with Heaven; and must be excused if they fail in lesser Matters, (which the Commonality cannot understand the Reason of,) whilst in all Dangerous or Advantageous Enterprizes they keep a steady Resolution and Force to maintain Right and Justice: All which excellent Qualities met in the late Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover.

Now to shew the Value and Esteem that he was in with the Emperor, and especially among the Protestant Princes and States of Europe, will appear in this, that they seeing the Number of the Protestant Electors decay, by some of them and their Successors turning Papists, which was like to be prejudicial to the Interest of the Reformed in Germany, they began in the Year 1691 to talk of Erecting a 9th Electorate in Favour of the Protestants, which being further debated in the Congress of Princes that Assembled at the Hague, it was at length agreed, that the Duke of Hanover best deserv'd that Dignity; which being proposed as a Request to the Emperor by Plenipotentiaries appointed by the Duke of Hanover, his Imperial Majesty, in Consideration of the Signal Services that Serene Duke had done the Empire against the Turk, and the Succours he sent against France into

into the Low-Countries, he resolved (against all Oppositions) to admit his Highness, and his Male Heirs, according to the Right of Eldership, into the Number of Electors of the Sacred Empire; in Pursuance of which, his Imperial Majesty caus'd the Electoral Bonnet to be presented to his Highness's Plenipotentiaries, who made most Submissive Excuse that his Highness could not come to receive it himself. After which they were admitted to take the Oath in the Name of his Electoral Highness. And now this great Affair which hung in Suspence some time by the Opposition that was made, which being all happily Surmounted, the Investure of the Electoral Dignity, and the Title of Standard Bearer of the Empire, was upon the 19th of December, 1693, Solemnly confer'd upon the then Duke of Hanover, Ernestus Augustus, with all the usual Ceremonies and State attending it. He enjoy'd this great Dignity about 5 Years, and died February 3. 1698, to whom the most excellent Princess Sophia was married in the Year 1658, whose Issue were, *George Lewis*, eldest Son and Heir, the Present Elector, born the 28th of May, 1660, of whom presently.

Frederick-August, Second Son of Ernest-August Elector of Brunswick, and her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, was born the 3d of Octob. 1661, and slain in Transilvania, valiantly fighting against the Turks, Anno 1690, unmarried.

Maximilian William, Third Son of *Ernest August*, Elector of *Brunswick*, and the Princess *Sophia* was born the 23d of *December*, 1666. now living at the Court of his Imperial Majesty. unmarried.

Charles Philip, 4th Son of his Electoral Highness *Ernest August*, and the Princess *Sophia* was born the 13th of *October*, 1669, and slain at the Battle of *Cassanach* in Transylvania, fighting against the Turks. Anno 1690.

Christian, 5th Son of his Electoral Highness of Brunswick and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 19th of September, 1671. and was shot in the Danube, after the Battle of Munderkingens between the Imperial, French and Bavarian Forces Anno 1703. unmarried.

Ernest August, 6th Son of his Electoral Highness of Brunswick, and the Princess *Sophia*, was born the 17th of September, 1679 and is yet living unmarried at Hanover, at the Court of his elder Brother George Lewis Elector &c.

Sophia

Sophia-Dorothy, only Daughter of *Ernest Auguſt*, Elector of *Brunſwick* and the Princeſs *Sophia*, was born the 12th of October, 1668; and *Anno* 1684, became the Second Wife of *Frederick* III. Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, Great Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the Sacred Roman Empire, who, in the Year 1700, with the Conſent of the late Emperor Leopold, aſſum'd the Title of King of *Pruſſia*: This beautiful and excellent Princeſs died at *Hanover Febr.* 1704-5, having had Iſſue by his Pruſſian Majeſty Two Sons, viz,

Frederick Auguſt, born the 6th of *October* 1685, died February, 1686.

Frederick-William, Prince-Royal of Pruſſia, born the 4th of Auguſt, 1688, who married his Couſin-German Sophia-Dorothy of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, by whom he had Iſſue a Son, ſtil'd Prince of *Orange*, born 1707, ſince Deceas'd, and a Daughter, Anne, Her Majeſty of Great-Britain being God-mother, born 1709, and a Son, *Frederick*, born 17 11.

George William, the preſent Elector, ſucceeded his Father in his Dominions, and the Electoral Dignity: And by eſpouſing *Sophia Dorothy*, Sole Daughter and Heir of his Uncle George William, late Duke of Zell, the Two Branches of thoſe Two Families came to be reunited, upon whoſe Death Anno 1705, he ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, which made a very conſiderable Addition to the Electoral Dominions.

He hath Iſſue by the aforeſaid Marriage, *George Auguſt*, Prince Electoral, born *October* 30. 1683, who ſoon after the Death of his Grand-father, the Duke of Zell, was Elected Knight of the Garter, and had the Enſigns and Habit of the Order ſent him to *Hanover*; and before the end of the ſame Year was by her Majeſty created a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viſcount and Baron of *England*, by the Titles of Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-Haven, Viſcount Northallerton, and Baron of Teuksbury.

He married *Anno* 1705, the Princeſs *Wilhelmina Carolina*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, *Anſpach*, by *Eleanor Erdmuth Louiſa*, his 2d Wife, Daughter of *John George* Duke of *Sax Eiſenach*, having Iſſue by her 1 Son, *Frederick George*, Prince of *Brunſwick*, and Earl of *Milford Haven*, born 30 Jan. 1706. *Sophia Dorothy*, only

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Daughter of the preſent Elector, is married to the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, of which we have already ſpoke.

Thus I have ſhewn the Deſcent and Pedigree of this moſt Noble and Illuſtrious Houſe, by which it is evident that we have the promiſe of a Race of Virtuous Princes to Rule over us in their Poſterity; And this I ſuppoſ'd wou'd make it the more neceſſary to be underſtood by the *People* whom they are to Govern: But of this Right to Govern, and the fruitleſs Attempts that have, or can be made againſt it, is another Propoſition to be treated of.

There has ever been (poſſibly by the near Affinity in Blood) a mutual good Underſtanding, and harmonious Correſpondence between the Courts of *England* and *Hanover*, but probably no Eye to a *Succeſſion* till Neceſſity made it uſeful; and it was certainly a Thing very little talk'd of before the unhappy Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, tho' it may be thought of remotely before. Not in theſe brief Memoirs will it afford Leiſure to conſider it. But then (I mean on the Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*) our National Religion call'd every true Engliſhman to think of ſecuring to Poſterity what has ever been dear to us.

Nor do I remember any one who ſooner had our Good at Heart, than his late Sacred Majeſty King *William* who firſt mention'd it to his Council a few Days after the Death of the young Duke: But as the Parliament was not then ſitting, his Majeſty could not do any Thing further in it at preſent; tho' it was at a very Critical Seaſon, the French had ſeiz'd the Spaniſh Netherlands, their Ambaſſador was ſent Home, and our own recall'd and all Things tending to an open Rupture.

The King had then a Parliament which he thought himſelf neceſſitated to Diſſolve, and to call a new one; to whom at his firſt Meeting he open'd his Thoughts of the Succeſſion, being the Principal Part of his Speech to them at that Time.

The Commons having conſider'd his Majeſties Words, came to a Reſolution in that Part which related to the Succeſſion: 'That 'for preſerving the Peace and Happineſs of the Kingdom, and 'the Security of the Proteſtant Religion, by Law eſtabliſh'd, it 'is abſolutely neceſſary a further Declaration be made of the Limitation and Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, after his *Majeſty*, and the then Princeſs Anne, and the Heirs 'of their Bodies reſpectively; and that further Proviſion be made 'for the Security of the Rights and Liberties of the *People*.'

A few Days after the Houſe came to ſome farther Reſolution in

this Affair, the chief of which was, 'That the Princess 'Sophia, Dutchess *Dowager* of *Hanover*, be declar'd next 'in Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant 'Line, after his Majesty and the Princess, *&c.* and that the 'further Limitation of the Crown be to the said Princess 'Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.'

This Affair was at that time a very great Subject of Discourse, and was so earnestly forwarded in Parliament, that few or none durst Publickly shew their dislike of it, so that it pass'd without any opposition.

The Friends of the late King *James*, did not seem to be much agitated by it, for a formal Act of Succession cou'd not much injure an Interest, which they knew must be supported by a French Power; and their Concern in this Case was less, when they saw the Tittle of the Pretender exploded by Catholicks; for the Dutchess of *Savoy*, as being Daughter of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, and Grand Daughter of King *Charles* I. so consequently the nearest in Blood, after the King and Princess, interpos'd her Claim; and by Count *Maffey*, the Duke of *Savoy*'s Ambassador here, made a Prodestation of her Right; but the very Design being to exclude all Papists, the Commons took no Notice of this Proceeding, but went on with the Bill, which was pass'd that Session, and sent to *Hanover* soon after by the Earl of *Macclesfield*.

It was necessary that this Act of Succession should likewise be ratified in the Parliament of *Scotland*; but the *Scotch* having been irritated by the Business of *Darien*, it requir'd some Management and Application, and the Death of the King intervened, which render'd the Thing more Difficult.

The discontented in *Scotland* press'd hard for a Dissolution of the Convention Parliament, which had Sat all King *William*'s Reign, and calling a new one; thinking the Continuation of that Parliament so great a Grievance, that they disputed the Legality of it, though met in pursuance of Her Majesty's last Adjournment.

The M------y in *Scotland* met with many Difficulties in

in this Parliament, and in nothing more then when the Succession was propos'd; For tho' such as continu'd to Act in the House, began to agree in other Points yet they wou'd not listen at all to this. They who oppos'd settling the Succession at this Time, alledg'd that it would be an Obstacle, rather than an Encouragement, to the intended Union, and rather than proceed in it, were willing to call in the Protesting Members to their Aid; which the Lord High Commissioner seeing, and fearing the Consequences, thought fit to adjourn the Parliament.

Besides these Proceedings within Doors, the Nation was in great Ferment otherwise, when her Majesty found it necessary to satisfie that Nation, by calling a *New Parliament*; and 'tis observable, that by a Concurrence of several Accidents a great number of Men of *Anti-Revolution* Principles was suppos'd to be chosen Members than had been known in any Parliament since the *Restoration*. The Zealous *Episcopal Party* thought themselves so secure of a Majority, that they gave out every where with Confidence, they should be able to vote down *Presbytery*, and to restore Patronages, or at least to carry a Toleration, to as their own Clergy might be call'd to Benefices, as well as the *Presbyterians*; and in this, as in other Cases, they made more bold with her Majesty's Name and Authority than became either Loyal or Prudent Subjects.

Thus they traduc'd Her Majesty, and would force a Belief upon others, that she was their Friend, while the greatest part of them not only refus'd to swear Allegiance to Her, but some of those who had taken the Oath made no Scruple openly to confess, That *they Swore to Her only as Tutrix, or Regent, during the Minority of Her (Suppos'd) B----r, who was the Center of their Hopes.* By all this it is easie to perceive that the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* was in a Ferment at the sitting down of the Parliament.

In this Temper and Disposition the New Parliament was open'd on the 6th of *May*, 1703. by the Duke of *Queensberry*, Her Majesty's High Commissioner; and the same Day the Duke of *Hamilton* offer'd the Draught of

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an *Act for Recognizing and Asserting Her Majesty's Authority, and Her undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, or her Exercise of the Government, from her actual Entry to the same*: Which last Part of the Clause was warmly oppos'd but after a long Debate it was carry'd that the said Clause should be added to the Act, which on the 19th receiv'd the Royal Assent. However, before that was done the Duke of *Hamilton* desired that it should be remembred, That at passing this Act it was expresly declar'd, 'That 'the meaning of the Advocat's Clause could affect only 'the Queen's Exercise of Her Government, and not the 'Actings of Her Ministry: And therefore, that whatever 'Challenge might be given afterwards to the *Illegality* of 'the Actings of the late *Parliament*, might not be consi-'der'd as a Violation of this Act. The same Day, after the Reading the Act for a *Supply*, the Marquis of *Tweddale's* Overture, for a Resolve of Parliament, That before all other Business the Parliament should proceed to make such Conditions of Government, and Regulations in the Constitution of this Kingdom, to take Place after the Death of Her Majesty, and Heirs of Her Body, as should be necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty, was likewise read: And on the 26th there was a very warm Debate, whether the Act of *Supply*, or his Overture should first take Place.

The Debate being adjourn'd, and resum'd the 28*th* of *May*, the Ministry endeavour'd to wave it, and to enter upon the Consideration of the remaining controverted Elections; but the Overture being insisted on, the Marquis of *Athol*, in Consequence of that Overture, offer'd an Act for the Security of the Kingdom in Case of her Majesty's Decease. After some Debate, and some angry Speeches, it was at length yielded to without a Vote, that the House should resolve to determine the Series of the Business according to the Terms of the Overture: Whereupon the Marquis of *Athol* clear'd the Preference to the Act of Security, seeing it had been first offer'd; But before it was read, the Duke of *Argyle* offer'd his Act, Ratifying the late

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Revolution, and all the Acts following thereupon: Mr. *Fletcher*, an Act containing several Limitations upon the Successor, after the Death of Her Majesty, and the Heirs of Her Body. The Earl of Rothes, an Act, that after her Majesty's Death and failing Heirs of Her Body, no Person coming to the Crown of *Scotland*, being at the same time King or Queen of *England* should, as King or Queen of *Scotland* have Power to make Peace or War without the Consent of Parliament. And the Earl of Marchmont, an Act for Securing the true Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government.

The Act for a *Toleration* having miscarried on the 9th of *June*, the Act for the Security of the Kingdom was taken into Consideration, which, that Day, and in several other Sittings, till the Middle of *August*, occasion'd very warm Debates, and angry Speeches, particularly that part of it that related to the *Settlement* of the *Succession*. It is remarkable, that on the 14th of July, the Clause impowering the Meeting of the Estates to declare a Successor to the Crown of the Royal Line, and of the Protestant Religion, being taken into Consideration, it was mov'd, That the words should be added, *Of the true Protestant Religion*, as by Law establish'd within this Kindom: against which it was argued, that the Coronation *Oath* was a sufficient *Test* to engage the Successor (being a Protestant) to maintain the Church as by Law establish'd. 'To this it was answer'd, 'That since the wisdom of the House had thought fit to 'exclude *Papists* who profess'd the Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, from having any Access to a *Scots* Government: 'So he did see no Reason why *Lutherans*, who profess the 'Doctrine of *Consubstantiation*, ought not likewise to be 'exclued: and more especially considering that by this 'Course the Family of *Hanover* would fall to be Excluded 'which was both Proper and Necessary, considering that 'the *English* had Nam'd that Family for their Successor: 'for that he did see plainly that the *Scots* Nation most re'solve to be in continual *Slavery*, if they should go the 'same Nomination with England, unless they have such

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'Conditions of Government settled within themselves as might 'secure their Liberty and Trade, of which he did see no great ap- 'pearance; seeing it was evident from several Wranglings, 'within these few days, that the Ministry were upon a plain Con- 'cert with the Ministry of England, to continue the Nation of 'Scotland under the same Slavery as formerly; and therefore he 'did second that Clause, and would second any other Clause what- 'soever, which might put the Scots Nation under a distinct Go- 'vernment from that of England, seeing they could not obtain 'such reasonable Terms as might make them easie under one and 'the same. Upon this Occasion a Member informed the House, That he had such Instructions from the Barons of the Shire whom he represented, that he was not to enter into any Terms of Suc- cession, the same with England, unless first there should be such Conditions of Government, and Terms of Union of Trade, pre- viously concerted, past, and ratified by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, as should put the Scots Nation upon an equal Foot with their Neighbours. After some Debate the Vote was stated, and the Words offer'd to the Clause, or rest upon the Security by the Coronation Oath, and it was carried, *Rest upon the Security by the Coronation Oath.*

The Attempt for having the Succession of the Crown settled on the House of *Hanover* by the Act of Security having miscarri- ed, the Earl of *Marchmont* did, on the 6th of *September*, desire Leave to withdraw an *Act containing several Limitations upon the Successor*, which he had lately presented, but had not yet been read. This being readily granted, he begg'd Leave to present another in its Room, *viz.* An *Act to settle the Succession on the House of* Hanover, which he desir'd might be read. His Lordship not having signified what was the Import of that Act, no Body op- posed the Reading of it; and accordingly the Clerk proceeded to the Reading, without any Interruption, to that Paragraph, where it substituted *the most Excellent Princess* SOPHIA, *&c.* But no sooner were these Words read, but the whole House fell into a Flame. Some mov'd to have the Overture *Burnt*; some to have the Member who propos'd it *call'd to the Bar*; some to have him sent to the Castle. After the House had shew'd a general Dissatisfac- tion against the Thing, at length the Chancellor procur'd Silence; and the Clerk was order'd to read it to an End; and the Earl of *Marchmont* desir'd it might be mark'd a first Reading, and was se- conded by the Marquis of *Lothian* and Earl *B——n*, but this *was*

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so warmly oppos'd, that there was not a Vote dem inded. The E. of *Marchmont* propos'd afterwards that it might be mark'd in the Minutes, expressing the Import of it; urging, that the Minutes ought always to Record the Matter of Fact as pass'd in Parliament; and that tho' the House had refus'd to mark this Act a first Reading, yet since it had actually been offer'd and Read, therefore what was done in Relation to it ought to be mark'd in the Minutes. This was warmly oppos'd by a Member, *who said*, 'That 'tho' it is both customary and proper, that every Thing which is 'mov'd in the House ought to be *mark'd in the Minutes*, yet the 'Act now offer'd by the Earl of Marchmont, ought to be distin-'guish'd with some particular Testimony of Indignation from 'this House, seeing the Generality of the Members had sufficient-'ly shewn their Sentiments in relation to the Nomination of a 'Successor, and had so frequently in this Session declar'd it to be 'their Opinion, That the Nation was at present in a very improper 'State for Nominating of a Successor the same with *England*. 'and therefore the best he could say in behalf of this most unrea-'sonable Overture, was to move that it might be buried in Obli-'vion, and not mark'd in the Minutes; which Motion was car-'ried by a Majority of 57 Votes.

The Queen and Her Ministers had the more Reason not to pass the *Act of Security*, because they did not want Grounds to suspect that the Persons who promoted it most had a sinister Design in it. For some time before one Captain *Fraser* had given the Duke of *Queensberry* Information of an intended Insurrection in the Highlands of *Scotland* to be supported with Money, Arms, and Men, from *France*; which Intelligence concurr'd with the Account that was given not long after to the Earl of *Nottingham*, then Secretary of State, of the said Conspiracy, which made a great Noise in *England*, and being with great Vigour inquired into by the Lords in the next ensuing Session of Parliament, afforded great Matter of Jealousie and Discontent, both between the Two Houses, and the Two Nations.

The Lords having in their Address of the 31st of March 1704. represented to the Queen, That nothing had given so much encouragement to Her Enemies at Home and Abroad to enter into this detestable Conspiracy, as that after Her Majesty and Her Heirs, the immediate Succession to the Crown of Scotland was not declar'd to be in the Princess *Sophia*, and her Heirs, being Protestants; and most hum-

humbly beſought Her Majeſty to uſe Her Royal Endeavours to have the Succeſſion of the Crown of Scotland ſettled accordingly: The Queen told their Lordſhips, *That ſhe had ſome time before declar'd Her Intentions of Endeavouring the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in* Scotland *to Her Servants of that Kingdom, as the moſt effectual Means for ſecuring their Quiet, and that of* England, *and the readieſt Way to an entire Union between both Kingdoms*; in the perfecting which it was very deſirable no Time would be loſt: Purſuant to this declaration the Queen and Her Council Reſolv'd to uſe all proper Methods to procure the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament of that Kingdom: For which Purpoſe it was thought fit to make ſome Changes in the Miniſtry there; by which, and ſome other Alterations, thoſe who had oppoſ'd the Settlement of the *Hanover* Succeſſion in the late Seſſion of Parliament, were ſuppoſ'd to be engag'd to promote it in the enſuing Seſſion.

The Parliament being met on the 6th of *July* 1706. the Queen's Letter to them was read Five Days after, importing, *Her Majeſties Trouble and Regret at the unſettled ſtate of Affairs, Diviſions and Animoſities in that Kingdom, which had encouraged Her Majeſties Enemies Beyond-Sea to endeavour to debauch Her good Subjects from their Allegiance; That ſhe was willing to hope that the late Miſtakes did not proceed from want of any Duty and Reſpect to Her Majeſty, but only from different Opinions as to Meaſures of Government; that this being the Caſe, ſhe was reſolv'd for the Satisfaction of Her People, to grant whatever could in Reaſon be demanded for rectifying Abuſes, and to conſent to ſuch Laws as ſhould be found wanting for the further Security of Church and State; and that the main Thing which Her Majeſty recommended to them with all the Earneſtneſs ſhe was capable off, was the ſettling the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line.* The Marquiſs of *Tweddale*, Lord High-Commiſſioner, and the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High Chancellor, enforc'd by their Speeches, Her Majeſties Letter, but the Earl of *Clomarty*, Lord Secretary, made an ambiguous Speech wherein he

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preposterously thought himself *obliged to obviate and remove an Aspersion on the Queen's Candour and Honour*, (if any such Insinuation was made,) which was, *that some would perswade others to believe that the Queen had a SECRET WILL, in the Affair now before them, Contrary to Her Express Will, reveal'd and declar'd in Her Royal Letter.* This ill-timed Apology did rather encrease, if not start the very Insinuation he endeavour'd to confute, so that Two Days after the Duke of *Hamilton* propos'd *not to name the Successor till the* Scots *had a peculiar Treaty with* England *for* Regulating their Commerce, and other Concerns with England; with which Motion the Majority of the Parliament concurr'd. Those who oppos'd the present settling of the Succession, made very sharp Speeches against the Proceedings of the Parliament of England, with relation to the Plot, which had no small Influence on several Members; and the Duke of *Hamilton's* Overture, jointly with another of the Earl of *Rothes's*, *for proceeding to such Limitations and Conditions of Government as might secure the Religion, Liberty, and Independency of that Nation*, being put to the Vote, was approved by a Majority of Fifty-five Votes.

Two Days after the Earl of *Marchmont* propos'd, *That since the House had resolv'd not to fall immediately upon settling the Succession, it was reasonable that an Act should be made to exclude all* Popish *Successors*: But this was waved by the Duke of *Hamilton*, who answer'd, *That he should be one of the first who should draw his Sword against a* Popish *Successor, that he did not think this a proper Time, either to settle the Succession, or to consider of the Earl of* Marchmont's *Proposal.*

These Proceedings in *Scotland* could not but be ill resented in *England*, so that the *English Parliament* being met on the 30th of *October*, the Lords, after they had spent several Days thereon, came to these Resolutions. 'That the best Method to prevent 'the Inconveniencies which might happen by the late Acts pass'd 'in *Scotland*, was by making here such Laws for that Purpose, 'that the Queen be enabled by Act of Parliament on the Part of 'England to name Commissioners to treat of an *Union* with *Scot-* 'land, provided that those Powers be not put in Execution till 'Commissioners should be named on the Part of *Scotland* by the 'Parliament there; that *Scotchmen* should not enjoy the Privileges 'of *Englishmen*, except such as were settled in *England*, *Ireland*, 'and the Plantations, and such as were in our Land and Sea-Ser-'vice until an Union be had, or the Succession be settled as in *Eng-*

'*land*. That the bringing of Cattle from *Scotland* into *England* be 'prevented. That the Lord Admiral, or Commissioners of the Ad-'miralty, be requir'd to give Orders to Her Majesties Ships to take 'such Ships as they should find Trading from *Scotland* to *France*, or 'to the Ports of any of Her Majesty's Enemies, and that Cruizers be 'appointed for that End. And that the Exportation of *English* 'Wool into *Scotland* be carefully hindred, These Resolutions being approv'd by the House, the Judges were order'd to reduce them into Bills, one of which for *an Entire Union with* Scotland was read a 3d time, pass'd, and sent to the Commons for their Concurrence, on the 20th of December.

On the other Hand, the Commons having on the 12th of *December* 1704. in a Grand Committee, consider'd the State of the Nation with Regard to *Scotland*, did the next day resolve, 'That 'a Bill be brought in for the effectual Securing the Kingdom of '*England*, from the apparent Dangers that might arise from seve-'ral Acts lately pass'd in the Parliament of *Scotland*.

Next, considering the Means by which it is generally said the *Union* was brought about, was it reasonable to think that the Discontents in *Scotland* would be any ways aleviated by it; but the Design of it not being cordially prosecuted, the Animosities between the Two Nations were rather increased than abated; when Her Majesty, 4 Years after, was pleased to Change Her Ministry.

This Change was necessarily attended with Alterations in *Scotland*; and some of the Nobility there, who had formerly most strenuously oppos'd both the Settling of the *Succession* in the Protestant Line, and the *Union*, but who had private Piques against the late *English* Ministers, being now chosen into the *British* Parliament, it is not improbable that the Discontented *Scots*, particularly the Friends of the *Pretender*, might fondly believe this to be a proper Opportunity, both to shew, their own Inclinations and to try how far they might expect to be Countenanc'd; to which they might be further encouraged by the late numerous *English* Addresses, asserting and maintaining the Sole Hereditary *Right*.

It must be confess'd too, that the Run of a late Set of Addresses, some of which, out of Choice seem'd to omit mentioning the House of *Hanover*, has not a little added to the Spirit of the Pretenders Friends; for tho' they are willing to mistake the true Sense of all, or the greatest Part of those Addresses, yet it has given Occasion to many to speak indecently of the Succession.

But to return, it was not in her Majesties Power we find, to fix this Succession, till she had happily accomplish'd the *Union* of the

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Two Kingdoms; and who were at the Head of this Party that oppos'd it in *Scotland* we may very well remember.

However, Her Majesty's tender Care of the Succession had extended so far, that Besides the Naturalization Bill, she pass'd another i the enluing Year Intituled, 'An Act for the greater Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of *England* in the Protestnt Line.

And in which was this Provisional Clause, *That if it should happen that the next Protestant Successor be at the Time of the Demise of Her Majesty out of the Kingdom of* England, *and in Parts beyond the Seas, it is therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of the next Protestant Successor, the Seven Officers hereafter Named, who shall be in Possession of their Offices at the Demise of her Majesty,* viz. *the Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury, *the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord* High-Admiral, *and the Chief Justice of the* Queen's-Bench *for the Time Being, shall be, and by Vertue of this Act are Constituted and Appointed Lords Justices of* England, *and by Virtue of the said Act, shall have, and have Power, in the Name of the Successor, and in* His *or* Her *Place, to Exercise and Execute all Powers, Authorities, Matters, and Acts of Government, and the Administration of Government, in as Full and Ample Manner as the said next Successor may do, if* He *or* She *was present in Person in this Kingdom till the Successor arrives,* &c.

Which Act likewise impowers the Successor to Name and Constitue, during the Queens Life, Three other Persons, Natural-born Subjects of *England*, as shall be thought fit to be added to the Seven Great Officers before-nam'd, who shall have Power to Act with them, which Lords Justices, or any Five of them may execute.

The last Struggle the Enemies to the Succession had, was against the *Union*, but that failing them, they try'd the last Efforts, *that of Rebellion*, by inviting the Pretender into *Scotland*, and this design miscarrying after a very dishonourable Manner, it were but Justice to 'em to believe they should be quite out of Countenance, and ashamed to proceed farther; but instead of this they seem to have infus'd their Spirits into *Englishmen*.

What Clamours were rais'd against the Memorial given in by the Baron Bothmar, that it was a Disrespect shewn to Her M——y a pretending to give Her Laws, &c. which but ill suits with the Character of the most Wise and Prudent Prince Living; and if we refer to the 1st page of that Memorial, we shall find no Rea-

son

ſon for ſuch an Interpretation, but many Dutiful and Candid Expreſſions, more agreeable to the good Senſe of ſo Excellent a Prince. Where having thank'd Her for the Generous Cares of his Intereſt and thoſe of his Family, he ſays; *He thinks he ſhould be wanting to the Reſpect due to the Confidence with which Her Majeſty has always honoured him, if we ſhould not Anſwer it with that Sincerity which ſhe has Reaſon to expect from Her moſt True and moſt Zealous Servant and Friend, who is more concern'd for Her Glory and Intereſt than any Perſon in the World. He hopes Her Majeſty will do him the Honour to accept in that Senſe, and in that Intention, as well what he has taken the Liberty to cauſe to be reported to Her of his Sentiments by the Earl Rivers, as what he has order'd the Baron Bothmar farther to repreſent, &c.*

It is, methinks, a very unreaſonable Humour in Men, to ſuggeſt that his Electoral Highneſs ſhou'd withſtand his own Intereſt; and it muſt be upon other Grounds than we yet conceive, that he has not anſwer'd the Repreſentations made him from the Court of *Great-Britain*, which indeed, if we conſider him as a Prince of the *Empire* it ſeems ſomething difficult for him to do.

Our late Envoy thither was not wanting in his Duty to preſs the Matter Home: by aſſuring him that the Hearts of the People here were ſet upon Peace, and it wou'd be an Affliction to Her Majeſty if the contrary Sentiments in his Electoral Highneſs ſhou'd alienate their Mind from him: And his Electoral Highneſs ſhews by his Anſwer, ſaid to be given to this, Reaſons for his Conduct, which very few People, I believe, have made proper Reflections on.

I do not put my ſelf upon the Foot of one pretending immediatly to the Throne of Great Britain. *The Queen is a Young Woman, and I hope will live a great many Years; when ſhe dies my Mother is before me; whenever it pleaſes God to call me to that Station I hope to act as becomes me for the Advantage of the People; in the mean Time, ſpeak to me as to a German Prince, and a Prince of the Empire as ſuch I muſt tell you I cannot depart from the Intereſt of the Empire, and the Dutch.*

From hence, very probably, it is, that we are now told the *Dutch* ſhall be allow'd to be Guarantees of our Succeſſion; which happily ſhews, that however Buſie ſome Men have been in ſpeaking irreverently thereof, Her Majeſty, and all Good Men about Her, have nothing more at Heart, than the preſent Eſtabliſhment of a *Succeſſor* in this moſt *Illuſtrious Proteſtant Houſe.*

FINIS.